Prehistoric Ceramic Sherds from 41TN11, Trinity County, Texas

Timothy K. Perttula

There are nine plain rim and body sherds in the collection from 41TN11. Eight of these are Goose Creek Plain, *var. Goose Creek* sandy paste sherds (see Phillips and Weinstein 2018) (Figure 1a-b). Story (1990) and Perttula (2018) previously referred to such sandy paste sherds as Goose Creek Plain, *var. unspecified*. Ceramic vessel sherds from this type and variety are part of the Woodland Period Mossy Grove material culture in East and Southeast Texas (see Ellis 2013; Perttula 2018), and eventually this ware continued to be made again in the Late Prehistoric period. The other plain body sherd is from a grog-tempered vessel. In Southeast Texas archeological contexts, grog-tempered ceramics, whether plain or decorated, typically denote a post-A.D. 900 occupation.

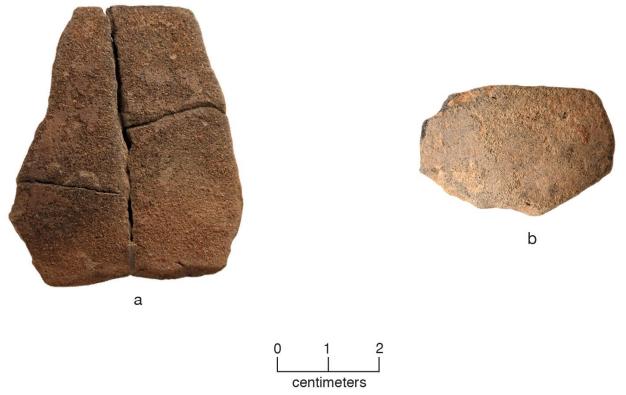


Figure 1. Goose Creek Plain, *var. Goose Creek* sherds from 41TN11: a, rim sherd; b, body sherd.

The one Goose Creek Plain, *var. Goose Creek* rim is from a vessel incompletely oxidized during fired (see Teltser 1993:Figure 2e). It has no surface treatment (see Figure 1a), and has thin vessel walls (5.2 mm). The eight sandy paste body sherds are from vessels primarily fired in a reducing environment (88 percent), including five sherds that were from vessels cooled in a low oxygen environment (see Teltser 1993:Figure 2b). and two others cooled in the open air (see Teltser 1993:Figure 2f. Only one of these sherds has any surface treatment: interior vessel surface smoothing. The sandy paste body sherds are relatively thin: ranging from 5.4-7.5 mm, with a mean of 6.36 ± 0.69 .

The grog-tempered body sherd from 41TN11 is from a vessel fired and cooled in a reducing environment (Teltser 1993:Figure 2b). The sherd has no evidence of surface treatment. It is 7.0 mm in body wall thickness.

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